YURI-KINSA The Art of YOSHITA Minori

In January 2011, a Yuri-kinsai camellia was born.

This movie delves into the complex,
exquisite art of Yuri-kinsai and YOSHITA Minori,
an important cultural asset and master of this art.

Let the message of Yuri-kinsai inspire you.

Winter Kinzangama

1.Opening / Talks with the life



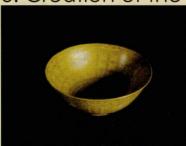
YOSHITA Minori, who runs a kiln in this snowy village, brings them to life with novel ceramic techniques.

2. Gold of the ceramic art



Using gold in ceramics began in China. The Ming Dynasty saw the creation of gorgeous ceramics using gold leaf called 'kinrande'.

3. Creation of the "yuri-kinsai"



In 1961 TAKEDA Aritsune made a groundbreaking step in the history of kinsai. He put the gold leaf under the glaze to change the brilliance of the motif by using reflected light.

4. The history of YOSHITA Minori



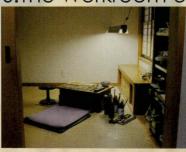
When YOSHITA Minori was 40, he was inspired by the works of KATO Hajime and started working with yuri-kinsai.

5.The Art of YOSHITA Minori



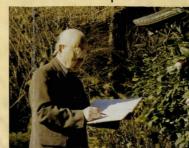
Yoshita has selected wild grass that he can draw with lines, but his finely-honed sensitivity for living things brings out the beauty of the grass.

6.The Workroom of YOSHITA Minori



Yoshita's own workroom is extremely Spartan, which is reminiscent of his character.
This is specially made gold leaf that he prepared.

7.Come up with Idea



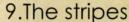
In December 2010, Yoshita began sketching to find a new motif for his work, getting in touch with nature for new ideas

8.Scraping the edge



Yoshita scrapes the edge of the bowl into a heptagon to match his concept for the work.

Burning





The stripes are drawn with glaze on the bowl, which is sketched into a rough outline.

Burning

10.The base glaze



It is then set on the potter's wheel, where the base glaze is added. It can be said that base glaze colors are the lifeblood of Kutani craftsmen.

Burning

11. The design has been traced.



The beautifully fired bowl is then taken to the potter's wheel, where the bamboo paper traced with ash is laid onto the bowl for copying.

12.He cuts the gold leaf.



Gold leaf is difficult to cut finely by itself, so Yoshita wraps it in paper and cuts it with surgical scissors to create non-objective expressions.

13.The gold leaf to the bowl



He uses a brush, floss silk, and his fingertips to add slight wrinkles to over 200 gold leaf while spreading them delicately before the glue dries.

14. Needle-etching and touches



He takes out hand-crafted tools and begins needleetching the gold leaf, and then adds touches of gold paint.

Burning

15.The gradation



The flower centers are temporarily covered in rubber, around which Japanese paints are added with a hand-made sieve to add gradation and give the flower depth.

16.The coating



Finally, the entire bowl is coated in a glass-like glaze.

Burning

17. Technical tradition

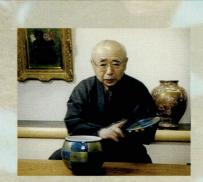


When Yoshita finds a little time away from creating he heads to the Ishikawa Prefectural Institute for Kutani Pottery.

18. Yuri-kinsai Camellia



Yoshita has named this "Yuri-kinsai Camellia."
Yoshita has fixed his eyes on the activities of living things, giving admirers of his work a relationship with nature.



YOSHITA Minori

Born in 1932 in Komatsu-city, Ishikawa, he became renowned as a master kinrande pottery. He uses overglaze paints to create earth colors across the whole piece, over which he creates motifs with gold leaf and finally coats it with a clear glaze. Yoshita creates timeless ceramic pieces through this yuri-kinsai technique, which combines both glazing and gold leaf inlaying. Here we see increased realism, while the gold leaf draws out the inherent symbolic beauty. This exquisite technique designated an important intangible cultural property in 2001, of which YOSHITA Minori was recognized as its holder.

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